

Page 2 1 HEARING re Omnibus Hearing 2 3 HEARING re Doc. # 1296 Notice of Agenda 4 5 HEARING re Doc. #1227 (Sale) Motion to Sell Property Free and Clear of Liens Under Section 363(f) / Debtor's Motion 7 Seeking Entry of an Order Authorizing, But Not Directing, 8 (I) the Sale of Trust Assets and (II) Granting Related 9 Relief. 10 11 HEARING re Doc. #1241 (Sale) Order Shortening the Notice 12 Period for the Debtor's Motion Seeking Entry of an Order 13 Authorizing, But Not Directing, (I) the Sale of Trust Assets 14 and (II) Granting Related Relief 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 Transcribed by: Sonya Ledanski Hyde

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Page 11 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE COURT: Good morning. This is Judge Sean Lane in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern 3 District of New York, and we're here for a ten o'clock 4 5 hearing on Genesis Global Holdco., LLC., a jointly 6 administered Chapter 11 case. We'll start as we always do 7 by getting appearances, so let me start with the Debtors. 8 MR. ONEAL: Good morning, Your Honor. Sean 9 O'Neal, Cleary Gottlieb Steen and Hamilton on behalf of the 10 Debtors. I have with me today Mr. Luke Barefoot and Mr. 11 Andrew Weaver. 12 THE COURT: All right, good morning. And let me find out who's here on behalf of the 13 official committee. 14 15 MR. SHORE: Good morning, Your Honor. Chris Shore 16 from White and Case on behalf the committee. I think I have 17 Phil Abelson and Colin West on with me today as well. 18 THE COURT: Good morning. 19 On behalf of Digital Currency Group? 20 MR. SAFERSTEIN: Good morning, Your Honor. 21 Jeffrey Saferstein from Weil Gotshal and Manges on behalf of 22 I believe I'm joined by Jessica Liou and Furquan 23 Siddiqui. 24 THE COURT: Good morning. 25 On behalf of Grayscale Investments?

Page 12 1 MR. KAMINETZKY: Good morning, Your Honor. 2 Benjamin Kaminetzky of Davis Polk on behalf of Grayscale. 3 THE COURT: Good morning. 4 On behalf of the ad hoc group? 5 MR. ROSEN: Good morning, Your Honor. Brian 6 Rosen, Peter Doyle Proskauer Rose on behalf of the ad hoc 7 group, Genesis Lenders. 8 THE COURT: Good morning. On behalf of Gemini? 9 MR. FRELINGHUYSEN: Good morning, Your Honor. 10 Anson Frelinghuysen, Hughes Hubbard and Reed, on behalf of 11 Gemini Trust Company. I'm joined by my colleague, Elizabeth 12 Beitler. 13 THE COURT: Good morning. 14 And at this point, there are quite a few other 15 appearances on the Zoom appearance sheet. Also, I'll just 16 open it up to anybody else who feels they need to make an 17 appearance on the record this morning. 18 MR. BARRETT: Good morning, Your Honor. Luke 19 Barrett with McDermott Will and Emery on behalf of the 20 Genesis Crypto Creditors ad hoc group. 21 THE COURT: All right, good morning. 22 Anyone else? 23 MR. MEDINA: Good morning, Your Honor. Eric 24 Medina on behalf of BAO Family Holdings. 25 THE COURT: Good morning.

Anyone else?

All right, with that, I'll turn it over to Mr.

O'Neal to set the stage for this morning. I do have in

front of me the amended agenda. And with that, Mr. O'Neal?

MR. ONEAL: Certainly, thank you, Your Honor.

There is only one matter on today's hearing, and that is what we call the trust asset sale motion.

On February 2nd, we filed this motion, and it seeks authority to transfer or redeem certain shares that we have in three trusts that are managed by Grayscale, which is an affiliate of DCG. Those three trusts are known as GBDC, ETHE, and ETH Classic Trust. Just to give you an idea of what the value that we're talking about, the bulk of the value is in connection with the GBTC shares, and the value of those shares on a market basis, as of February 13th, is approximately \$1.6 billion today, or yesterday, I should say.

And Your Honor, the motion also covers the GBTC shares, sometimes the Tranche I shares, that are currently held by Gemini. We included those shares in this motion, even though they're held by Gemini, because there is a dispute, as you know, Your Honor, about the Tranche I shares, as to the ownership of those shares. We don't need to resolve that dispute today, thankfully. Gemini supports this motion and was involved in reviewing and commenting on

it today.

This motion is also supported by the ad hoc group and the creditors committee. And in addition, in response to the SEC comments, we added language that the Debtors will comply with all applicable securities laws, thereby resolving any objection that the SEC may have had.

There are -- there were two limited objections that were filed. One was by DCG and another by its affiliate, Grayscale. As you saw last night, or maybe you didn't, but perhaps you saw it this morning, we filed a revised proposed order at about 8 p.m. That's Docket Number 1307, and we disclosed at that point that we had actually resolved the objection by Grayscale. So at this point, we have only one objection, and that is the objection of DCG, which as of last night, they were proceeding with today.

Your Honor, I'd like to begin by asking the Court to admit into evidence as direct testimony the declarations of Michael DiYanni of Moelis and Company, which can be found at Exhibit A to the motion, Docket 1227, and then also Docket Number 1293 for the supplemental declaration.

THE COURT: All right, any objection to the Court receiving those declarations in support of the motion today?

All right, hearing no objections, those declarations are received as evidence.

(Debtor's Exhibit A was received in evidence.)

MR. ONEAL: Thank you, Your Honor. And I'll just say a few words, Your Honor. This is not a very complicated motion. We need to redeem or transfer these shares or cause the redemption or transfer of these shares. With respect to GBTC, our goal is to work with an authorized participant to redeem the shares, effectively converting GBTC into BTC for cash. And we don't need GBTC because we don't have GBTC lenders. Right? Nobody lent us GBTC, but we do have BTC lenders, and we do have US dollar lenders, so we need to convert the GBTC to GBT -- to -- sorry, BTC or US dollars.

We, like other holders of GBTC, have been waiting for the GBTC conversion to an ETF. That occurred on January 10th, as you saw, from Mr. DiYanni's declaration. And we've been waiting, because that narrowed the discount. The shares have become more valuable with the conversion to an ETF, and so now, we would like to have the flexibility to effectively convert those GBTC shares into consideration that we would pay to our Creditors.

with respect to the ETHE and the ETH Classic shares, we may seek to transfer them. We may transfer them at some point in time, but we cannot redeem them. Those trusts have not been converted to ETFs. We do want to be in position, however, to maximize value here. And in consultation with brokers and other advisors, we'd like to have the authority to engage in opportunistic transfers.

As mentioned, there's only one outstanding objection. That's the objection of DCG. They make basically four points. First, DCG asked for an adjournment of the motion until after Your Honor makes a determination on confirmation. Second, DCG said that we should be required to hire a broker and to use authorized participants. Third, DCG said that they should have consultation rights with respect to any sales or transfers or redemptions. And then, finally, DCG suggested that we might not be seeking to maximize value.

I'll turn to each one of those points, but what's interesting is what DCG didn't say in its objection, or at least I didn't see it, and if I missed it, I apologize, didn't say that DCG has an economic interest here. They have an economic interest in delaying or preventing the transfer redemption of these shares, as noted in Mr. DiYanni's declaration. An affiliate of DCG, that is Grayscale, receives more than \$2 million a month in management fees, attributable to the trust shares that are currently held by the Debtors.

Notably, as we noted in both the DiYanni

declaration and our reply, this GBTC management fee is about

1.5 percent of the net asset value of the trust, which is

significantly higher than the .30 percent that most asset

managers charge for comparable trust. These management fees

really diminish the value of the assets in the hands of the Debtors, and that is part of the reason that we would like to redeem or transfer these shares. And Your Honor, we are not alone. There have been over 170 million shares that have been redeemed since the ETF conversion on January 10th, as Mr. DiYanni noted in his declaration.

Turning now to the substance of the objections, with respect to the request to adjourn, I think Your Honor has already denied that request at the status conference on Friday when we scheduled this hearing. With respect to the request that we be required to use a broker and authorize participants, we had always intended to do that. That's what you do. That's how you do this. This is not our first rodeo. We know how to do these kinds of transactions. And so as you'll see, though, in the order, we modified it to make it very clear in both, I think it's Paragraph 2E and Paragraph 2A. We have noted that we will be retaining a broker and an authorized participant.

And finally, with respect to DCG's request for consultation rights, we respectfully decline that request.

We already have a lot of cooks in the kitchen here, aside from the Debtor's professionals and the Debtor's management, who know this business well, we have authorized participants, liquidity providers, the broker, the Creditor's committee, and the ad hoc group advisors. Having

another party with consultation rights could drag out the process, but perhaps more importantly, DCG is simply conflicted here.

DCG is trying to generate through its affiliate \$2 million in monthly management fees. And we also have to just take a step back and realize that DCG is without question our largest borrower. DCG owes us \$1.1 billion, actually, at least \$1.1 billion. There's more that they owe us on top of that. That puts them in a conflicted situation. It's the very reason that we set up a special committee. There is nothing that the Debtors can do that do not impact the \$1.1 billion that DCG owes us, and so Your Honor, we really think that giving them consultation rights would give rise to tremendous conflicts with respect to this matter.

And with respect -- I guess I should just respond, though it feels somewhat unnecessary, to the suggestion that the Debtors may not be focused on maximizing value. That's just wrong. That's what we do every day. The Debtors have been singularly focused on maximizing value for the estates ever since we've been involved in this situation. And in fact, there's even a provision in the order, requiring both the Debtors and Gemini on a good-faith basis to use reasonable best efforts to maximize the market price of any of the trust assets for Tranche I GBTC shares. And you'll

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see that, Your Honor, in Paragraph 2C of the order. It's in the order. We're going to do it anyway, but it's in the order.

So Your Honor, I think that's all we have, and we would ask that Your Honor overrule the DCG objection and enter in the order as amended and proposed in last night's file.

THE COURT: All right, thank you very much. In terms of orderly business, I think it makes sense to hear from any parties who want to speak in support of the motion first, and then I'll hear from any parties that wish to oppose it. So let me start, then, with the committee.

MR. SHORE: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, Chris Shore from White and Case on behalf of the committee. I'll be extremely brief. The committee fully supports the Debtor's motion, in particular, its efforts to derisk the estate. As we come up towards confirmation, there only appears to be one party who is interested in adding more risk to the estate, and that's DCG, and we'd ask that Your Honor overrule their objection and allow the Debtors to go forward and monetize these assets.

THE COURT: All right, thank you very much.

Any other parties that wish to be heard in support? I see the ad hoc group on. Let me turn to them.

Oh, you're on mute, counsel. It's the joys of

23-10063-shl Doc 1347 Filed 02/21/24 Entered 02/21/24 15:41:54 Main Document Pg 20 of 55 Page 20 1 technology. 2 All right, so I'm going to circle through some other folks as you work through those issues. All good. 3 Anyone else who wishes to be heard in favor of the 4 5 motion? 6 MR. FRELINGHUYSEN: I, Your Honor, the -- Anson 7 Frelinghuysen from Hughes Hubbard for Gemini Trust Company. 8 I can understand Mr. Rosen's hand signals. He's saying he 9 supports the motion, and in the meantime, we can move on to 10 me. 11 I think, from Gemini's perspective, we support this motion. It's a very important asset of the -- of 12 13 Gemini's or the estates, and we worked very carefully with 14 the Debtors to make sure that there was no -- nothing wrong with either side's position. We could move forward with our 15 16 litigation on that matter without impacting the need to move 17 ahead with this relief, which is to, as Mr. Shore said, 18 derisk and get ready for the eventual confirmation that's 19 coming up, a highly important step in this bankruptcy, and 20 we urge the Court to rule in favor of the Debtors. 21

THE COURT: All right, thank you very much, particularly for your interpreter skills on the hand gestures.

> Anyone else who wishes to be heard in support? All right, with that, I'll turn to DCG.

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MR. SAFERSTEIN: Good morning, again, Your Honor.

Jeffrey Saferstein from Weil Gotschal and Manges on behalf
of DCG. Your Honor, we're not necessarily opposed to a sale
here, but if they're going to go forward with sales, we
obviously want to make sure it's done right and that it
maximizes value. We attempted to settle our objection by
inclusion of a couple of things in the order, but the

Debtors were unwilling to do that, so I'll go through that.

But again, the Debtors have held these shares since November of 2022. And now all of a sudden, it's an emergency done on short notice, and their only justification to sell is that it's in anticipation of a confirmed Chapter 11 plan here, but that's not a certainty. And as Your Honor knows, we're objecting to the plan and don't believe that it's confirmable. So we believe that the sales should await a confirmation ruling here, and it's only a couple of weeks. We have a confirmation hearing scheduled for the 26th now, so again, we think that the sales themselves should wait.

The Debtor can hire a broker. The Debtor can prepare itself, but to the extent that the Court does not confirm the plan, it may not be necessary to sell these shares or sell all of them, or certainly not all -- some of them or all of them. So again, we would ask that the sales themselves await that.

And additionally, there's an important point that

has not been raised, which is, because of the rise in crypto prices, there will likely be significant taxes that will be incurred in connection with the sales or redemptions. And these taxable gains will be triggered irrevocably once the shares are transferred or sold. And so again, for that reason, we don't see why the Debtor can't wait a couple of weeks to sell before that happens. And that's, again, irrevocable. And those taxes will be incurred. So again, we think that if they're going to sell it, they should -- that should await a confirmation ruling for those reasons.

Now, a lot has been said about that this is a delay tactic on our part for the fees. And I want to address that, because it's, from our perspective, very disingenuous. First of all, the Debtors have held these assets, again, since November of 2022. And again, their only justification is anticipation of a plan. So they've been paying these fees all along, and now, all of a sudden, it's become a huge issue for them. So again, I think that's pretty disingenuous, but I think more importantly, the fees are paid to Grayscale, not to DCG. And so they kind of blend us together in their reply. I think most of the reply actually relates to the fees, but the fees do not go to DCG. They go to Grayscale.

Now, just to be completely upfront with Your

Honor, because I know Mr. O'Neal will raise it, we do get a

dividend out of Grayscale, and but that is completely in Grayscale's discretion about the dividend we get, so again, I think the fee is a red herring here. It's -- it shouldn't be the focus of this. This is not a delay tactic. We want to make sure that value is maximized and that this is done right.

we'd ask for essentially three things; one, we wanted a broker hired. It was uncertain in the order whether or not they were. And I appreciate that Mr. O'Neal has now agreed to do that and took our objection into consideration by agreeing to require a broker here, so again, I think that resolves that issue. Second, and Mr. O'Neal addressed this, which is, we'd like to be consulted just like the UCC and the ad hoc group. There's no reason we shouldn't be involved. Depending on the outcome of confirmation here, we may have a real interest in the sales and the value here.

We are the probably the -- DCG is the most knowledgeable party with respect to these assets that has a stake here in the case. So we don't understand why we wouldn't be consulted. We're not asking for consent rights, but just consultation rights. And I think Mr. O'Neal talked about conflicts and the fact that we owe \$1.1 billion. First of all, \$1.1 billion is owed in about eight years. We fully intend to honor our obligations under the \$1.1 billion

obligation. I don't see a conflict here.

Again, we're not asking for any kind of consent rights. We think we should be consulted. We are the most knowledgeable party here, and I don't know why they wouldn't want to consult us to maximize value. So again, we would ask for consultation rights with respect to the sales here. We're talking about, with respect to the Tranche I, a billion six of value. You put it all together, it's significantly more. So again, we'd like consultation rights.

And then, last, was -- is really the tax point.

To the extent that there are sales, we'd like it to be clear in the order that any taxes that are incurred are the Debtor's responsibility and that there are administrative expenses. I don't think there should be any controversy with respect to that, but I think we want that to be clear. We are part of a consolidated tax group, and if the Debtor's going to sell this and incur --

THE COURT: Well, wouldn't that, counsel, that -I'm going to stay away from that, and the taxes are owed for
whoever owes the taxes. I'm not the taxing authority. I'm
not the IRS. I -- and frankly, we spent not much time, if
any, on the -- on tax issues in this case. Every case is
different. Sometimes you spend a lot of time. Sometimes
you spend no time. And I -- again, whoever owes the taxes

owes the taxes. I don't know that this order, one line in this order, is the place to scale that mountain.

MR. ONEAL: Correct.

MR. SAFERSTEIN: Your Honor, that's fine. I just wanted to be clear that it's our position that, obviously, if the Debtors incur this tax liability, it should be theirs, not ours. Again, we, for a lot of reasons --

THE COURT: I think if you want to reserve your rights, I think it's entirely appropriate to say nothing in this order affects the -- who is owed the tax liability, which is an issue for another day, and everybody reserves their rights. I'm fine with that.

MR. SAFERSTEIN: Okay, Your Honor. That's fine with us, Your honor. I think we just wanted to be clear on that point. And again, these taxes will be triggered, and the justification is, for these sales, as an anticipation of a plan, and if the plan doesn't go forward, there may not be a need to sell these shares. Maybe they'll want to do something different with them, so --

THE COURT: Well, isn't that -- isn't that always true, right, if we do that, then we're not -- the estate isn't getting itself ready ever until the confirmation order is actually -- the ink is ready to be spilled on the signature line, and so -- and it can't be given all the steps that need to be taken, which were the sort of -- one

of the issues you raised and one of the issues, sort of, that's raised in a more exploded view in the Grayscale objection that was resolved, that there are steps to take, and there's also a concern about having to sell everything at once, and the effect on share prices and other things, so I can't see that that alternative is a better alternative.

MR. SAFERSTEIN: Well, I think we're looking for two weeks. I don't think we're looking for more. The confirmation's on the 26th, so they could have filed this motion a month ago. They didn't. Now we're on the eve of confirmation, and if the plan is not confirmed, then there may be -- things may happen that may be irrevocable, such as the taxes, which could be -- which could take (indiscernible) --

mean, they're not taxes that are going to be avoidable if they're sold for a gain at a later time. I mean, they're whatever taxes flow from the eventual sale, and so listen, I will concede. And you probably can get ten out of ten judges on your side in terms of the desire to stay away from motions on short notice. We -- I get that, but we are where we are. And so the sale is being teed up, and confirmation is teed up shortly, and so it doesn't -- again, how does your objection square with the business judgment rule, which says that the Debtors are saying, well, we think this is the

way to maximize value and to protect ourselves against risk, and in this case, they have the Creditors whose ox would be gored, lined up on their side, singing from the same hymnal. So how does your objection comport with the business judgment rule in that circumstance? MR. SAFERSTEIN: Well, Your Honor, I think -- I'll make one last point on this to answer that question and the one you asked before about eventual sales. One way to proceed, if the plan is not confirmed, is that the GBTC could be given in kind and therefore not trigger taxes. there is an alternative to it. THE COURT: Well, but that's not any objection. I mean, that's a new argument. MR. SAFERSTEIN: Yes. THE COURT: So I'm not here to entertain arguments of that sort, which are substantive and would require a detailed response. And that also deals with what the plan should do or not do, which is also what we're not here today for, and again, there's plenty of conversations to be had on that. Anything else? MR. SAFERSTEIN: No, Your Honor. I actually think it's in our objection, but I don't need to go on about it. It relates to the fact that we think that the sales should be delayed, because there are alternatives, and the fact that the plan may not be confirmed, but no, I think that's

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Page 28 1 it, Your Honor. I --2 Well, I understand your point that it THE COURT: 3 should be delayed. MR. SAFERSTEIN: 4 Yeah. 5 I didn't understand your point to be 6 something as specific as what you just said, which is that 7 essentially distribution should be handled a different way. That I don't see, unless I'm missing something, and if I'm 8 missing something, please feel free to point it out. 9 10 MR. SAFERSTEIN: No, it's just an offshoot, Your 11 Honor, of the argument that it should be delayed. 12 THE COURT: Haha. 13 MR. SAFERSTEIN: But the plan may not be 14 confirmed, but (indiscernible) --15 You say "offshoot," I think it's THE COURT: 16 pretty --17 MR. SAFERSTEIN: -- (indiscernible) --18 THE COURT: -- it's pretty distinct in that, in 19 terms of making that kind of objection as opposed to simply 20 delay the sale, but it is what it is, so I think --21 MR. SAFERSTEIN: Your Honor, I -- yeah. I don't 22 need -- we don't need to debate the point. I take your 23 point on that. So look, obviously, it appears that your 24 Honor is going to approve the sale. We would ask again for 25 consultation rights. We don't see why the Debtor wouldn't

give us that. We -- we're here to maximize value for everybody. There's no delay tactic --

THE COURT: Well, let's talk about that. What I
I haven't seen anything about the process that's laid out
here that gives rise to concern that people don't know what
they're doing or have a plan to do this in a way that would
maximize value. And in fact, everybody on this -- at this
hearing has an interest in maximizing value, so I -- that
I'm struggling with on that point. There are a lot of cooks
in the kitchen. Some of them are statutorily invited into
the kitchen, such as the committee, and so that's my
concern, is that sometimes more is not necessarily more on
something like this.

Again, we already have a bunch of people rowing in that direction who were paying attention to this issue, so I just -- I'm struggling with understanding what it is that would be gained by -- particularly by giving your client consultation rights, given that you say your client's not conflicted, but your client certainly sits in a different posture than the Creditors represented by the Creditors committee or even the ad hoc groups.

They -- your client has other relationships and things going on and certainly hopes to get a recovery as an equity holder, but it does have other things going on that make it in a different position, where understanding that

can get a little bit cloudy. So what's your view on that in terms of the need for your client to have consultation rights?

MR. SAFERSTEIN: Well, first of all, it's consultation, not consent rights, just to be clear. And two, nobody knows this asset better than my client. My client invented the asset. And so, the fact that -- you know, how they sell it in, for instance, how much you sell at a time, how much you redeem at a time, all has an impact on the value here. And --

I get that. It's obvious enough that as someone who's not a cryptocurrency expert, I get it, and I'm, just again, I haven't read anything that tells me that the folks involved don't get it and that they don't have a process, that they don't have an understanding of what needs to be done. And certainly, it's kind of a circumstance where I think everyone would expect, if there was concerns about that, the Creditor committee would be screaming from the highest mountain top about that, as they should, given their statutory position.

So I guess I understand, and I'm not trying to in any way disrespect your client's expertise, but I'm just -this doesn't seem, from a -- when you reduce it down to what it is, which is sell the assets in a way that maximizes the

value, and there's a market for that, and there's a process for that, we do this all the time in bankruptcy. I know this is -- there's some unique assets here, but I get it.

And again, I'm not hearing anything that makes your client's participation crucial to maximizing the value, particularly given that its own situation here is not as straightforward as that of the Creditors who are very involved in the process. But again, that may not be a question to answer. It may just be a speech on my part.

I'll leave the last word with you, Mr. Saferstein.

MR. SAFERSTEIN: That's fine, Your Honor. Look, I think the Debtor -- if the Debtor's plan with their brokers and others involved maximizes value, we'll have nothing to say. We will agree with it. All we want to do is see value maximized here. Mr. O'Neal talked about having flexibility with respect to the sales, because it's not so simple. It's not so straightforward. You have 35 million shares that all of a sudden will become available on the market, so how you do it is critical.

And again, if their experts have the right plan and the right way to do it, we will have nothing to say, but I don't see why they wouldn't want to consult with us when we know the asset, as I said, better than anybody. So I'll leave it with that. We don't mean to be difficult here. We just want to understand what's going on. And again, if

they're doing the right thing, we'll say nothing. But if we have a different view, we don't know why they couldn't take our view into consideration. They don't have to follow us, but we would ask that they take it into consideration.

THE COURT: All right, I think I understand. I do see the hand up of the ad hoc group, and hopefully, the technical issues are resolved.

So with that, Mr. Rosen?

MR. ROSEN: Thank you very much, Your Honor. I apologize for the inconvenience before. And Mr. Frelinghuysen was correct. We do support this motion very much. We believe in the process that is already being undertaken by the Debtors and their advisors, and we have been working with them to try and do exactly what is said in the motion, which is to maximize the value of the assets for all parties.

The only thing I will take up with what Mr.

Saferstein said was the timing of this, which as Mr. O'Neal already laid out, the timing of this was specific to the conversion to the ETF process and trying to move as quickly thereafter as possible. There was no delay on the part of the estate. There was an inability to do things previously, so we support the Debtors in their efforts right now, and we believe that the Court should grant the motion as revised, pursuant to the order. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

So I'll turn back to Mr. O'Neal for any response to the comments of DCG's counsel.

MR. ONEAL: Certainly. Your Honor, I have so much to say, but I think I'll keep it limited, because I don't think I need to say it. But let me just say that Mr. Rosen is absolutely correct. The timing was driven by the ETF conversion happening on January 10th. We filed a motion on February 2nd, which is pretty good.

Secondly, we -- whatever we do, we're going to need to convert the GBTC shares to BTC or dollars. We need to do that for distribution. We don't have any GBTC lenders. Nobody ever lent us GBTC. They lent us Bitcoin or ETH or they lent us dollars. They didn't lend us GBTC, so we need to do the conversion. We don't have enough dollars. We don't have enough BTC without this conversion in order to make distributions.

Second -- I guess, third, I just want to address this tax point. I don't think I need to, because I've heard Your Honor. It's kind of like the invisible offshoot, the translucent weed hidden in the bushes. There was nothing, nothing about taxes in any of their pleadings. I just did a control F on their pleading, and the only time the word "tax" is mentioned is when they mention our tax ID in Footnote 1. There was nothing about taxes. And taxes is

what it is. We're not going to use this order to change the Internal Revenue Code. And so everybody's rights on the tax issues will be reserved as if the order was never entered or entered. It's just beside the point and not an issue for today.

And I'll say for the record, this was not discussed last night when I spoke with Mr. Saferstein. So it's kind of a new issue that developed live at the hearing, but it sounds like I don't really need to address it.

And then finally, with respect to consultation rights, there's a conflict. It's an inherent conflict. It's not just the \$1.1 billion note. I'm sure Your Honor has noticed that we filed a complaint to collect \$33 million in connection with the Three Arrows Capital situation. We filed an arbitration demand to recover more than \$27 million in late fees, and there are other amounts that are owed to the estate. It's not just the \$1.1 billion, though that's an awful lot that they owe us. It puts them in an inherently conflicted position, particularly when you then add to it the dividends that they get from the management fees.

And then finally, I should just say that we're in litigation with DCG right now. DCG has a pleading that they are accusing the Debtors and the special committee of breaching their fiduciary duties, simply because we're

trying to maximize Creditor value. To us, this kind of information request and consultation rights could really be just a litigation tactic, a way to collect more information. And we just think it's inappropriate because of the conflict and the conflict alone, but there's a lot of other reasons, in addition to the conflict and the fact that there's already so much, so much consultation.

And if you look at the order, again, Page 7, maximization of sale proceeds, you are ordered, both the Debtors and Gemini, to use reasonable best efforts to maximize the market price of the trust assets or the initial GBTC shares. That's part of the order. We have that obligation anyway, but we were happy to put it in the order, because we have that obligation, and that's what we stand by. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right, thank you very much. With that, anyone else who has not been heard who wishes to be --

MR. KAMINETZKY: Your Honor -- Your Honor,

Benjamin Kaminetzky of Davis Polk. If I could have 30

seconds. As Your Honor knows, we represent Grayscale, and I just want to supplement what Mr. O'Neal said about the resolution of our objection.

The motion with respect to Grayscale focused on our consent rights, and what we made clear is that Grayscale's consent rights are there to ensure compliance

with a complex set of securities laws that could subject
Grayscale to liability if they're not followed to a tee. So
the revised order that was submitted yesterday, Your Honor,
makes clear that our consent will not be withheld if we're
satisfied that transaction has complied with the securities
laws. I just wanted to explain why it is or how it is that
we resolved our objection. Unless Your Honor has any
questions, I just thought I should make Your Honor aware of
the basis of the resolution before you ruled.

THE COURT: All right, no, thank you very much. It's entirely appropriate and sensible to put that on the record, and I did see the consent, "which shall not be unreasonably withheld" language, which seems like an eminently sensible way to address the situation you're in, where requirements with how things are done for purposes of securities law are very important and have potential consequences for liability, at the same time, allowing this -- these transactions to come forward as needed to sell the assets. So thank you for your comments, and I appreciate the obvious work that went into resolving the objection.

All right, anyone else?

All right, so before the Court is the Debtor's motion seeking entry of an order authorizing but not directing the sale of trust assets and granting related relief. It's at Docket 1227, and the amended agenda lists

today there were two objections that were filed, one by Grayscale Investments, LLC, and one by Digital Currency Group, Inc. and DCG International Investments, Ltd. The Grayscale Investments objection has been resolved, as reflected in their revised proposed order that was filed on the docket at Docket 1307, and that was just discussed on the record. Digital Currency Group continues with its objection, which was discussed here today.

So the standard here is Section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, and Section (b)(1) of that statue provides that the trustee after notice and hearing may use, sell, or lease, other than the ordinary course of business, property of the estate. And the standard applied to determine whether such a sale should be authorized is the business judgment standard, something that is much discussed here in bankruptcy court. See In re Lionel Corporation 722 F.2d 1063 and 1070, Second Circuit (1983).

To satisfy the business judgment standard, it's only a modest showing, as the case law makes clear. The Debtor need only articulate a reasonable basis for its decision, and that's to distinguish that kind of decision making from a decision made arbitrarily or capriciously.

See John -- In re John-Manville 60 B.R. 612 and 616 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1986). And the age of the sites tell you how well established the principles are that we're applying here

today.

And once the Debtor articulates a valid business justification, the business judgment rule presumes that in making a business decision, the Debtor acted on an informed basis in good faith and honest belief that the action was in the best interest of the Debtor, and there are more cases than one could shake a stick at for that proposition. So but one of them is In re Integrated Res. Inc. 147 B.R. 650 and 656 (S.D.N.Y. 1992).

So in this circumstance, the Court finds that the sale or redemption of the trust assets is in the sound exercise of the business judgment for all the reasons that are set forth in the motion in the declarations and highlighted here this morning. The utility of the Debtor's holding, the trust shares, will be maximized if the Debtors have the flexibility to transfer or redeem the shares at an appropriate time. That -- with that flexibility, the Debtors are hoping to maximize the value of the trust assets and position the sales to facilitate distributions to their Creditors.

And I would just note here that there's much discussion of the timing in terms of maximizing value. I've seen nothing on the record here that suggests the timing proposed by the Debtors here does not do that. It gives them the flexibility. It's in, actually, the title of the

motion. It is the authority but not direction to sell the trust assets, and it's very clear from the motion that it's going to be done at the appropriate time to maximize the value. And so Debtors in fact explained that they believe obtaining authority to redeem or sell the shares is necessary now so that they can, given the impact on the market price from selling large quantities of trust shares at the same time, gives an ability to do it as is appropriate and provides the Debtors with the ability to use their discretion in terms of the timing for such sales or redemptions.

And I also find that the request to use cash on hand to purchase BTC or ETH is appropriate. It's explained and no one's challenged that selling routinely with trust assets is a multi-step process that may entail delay between the decision to sell and redeem on the time that proceeds are obtained. And thus, it's in the sound exercise of business judgment to use cash on hand to purchase BTC/ETH rather than having to wait until the Debtors receive cash proceeds.

The Court notes that the Debtors submit and explain, I think, in the motion and make it even more clear in the revised order that the retention of one or more of the brokers in connection with the sale is appropriate and how they intend to proceed so as to assist in the time of

the sales, appropriate venues for selling and sale counterparties, as well as to ensure compliance with all applicable law.

In a similar vein, I'm happy to approve the requested authority for Gemini to begin conducting sales or redemptions of the initial GBTC shares in anticipation of its role as Gemini's distribution agent, as defined in the plan. As explained, this is a prudent step, which allows the Creditors to realize the benefits of selling such shares immediately without a need for delay on awaiting determination of pending disputes between the parties that might otherwise delay things.

So a couple of notes, again, one objection has been resolved to everyone's satisfaction, and I'm including my own satisfaction, looking at the revised order, which makes eminent sense. As to DCG's objection, I am going to overrule it for a variety of reasons. One is the broker issue, I think, has clearly been addressed, if not in the initial motion. One can argue it was addressed there, but it's crystal clear in the current state of the record.

I think the tax issue is a red herring. There's nothing in the motion that purports to address taxes. And if taxes are incurred that are irrevocable for -- from any gains, then that's what they are. That's how the tax code works. It's all part and parcel of maximizing the value and

the timing and the way that these assets may be sold. And again, I have no reason to question the Debtor's proposed method of going forward. So nothing here affects the tax issues or affects anybody's rights in the tax issues. And the less said about the taxes, the better. In fact, taxes are not raised by anybody in any pleading in connection with this motion. So that takes care of taxes.

As for timing, I think I've already made clear that I don't believe that there's any concern about timing. And this sort of bleeds into the issue of consultation rights to some extent. There are quite a few cooks in the kitchen. That includes the UCC, the ad hoc group, and (indiscernible). And these are folks who are not -- have not always been on the same page in this case, because they have parted company on various issues at various times, represent -- best represent the interest of the folks or their clients. And today, they all stand together in support of this motion, saying it is appropriate, noting that the timing is driven by the conversion, and that the flexibility is needed now to be able to conduct these sales appropriately.

So I haven't seen anything that, in the papers, that suggests that there's a need for DCG to be involved as a party with consultation rights. That said, of course, I would trust that the Debtors, in exercising their fiduciary

duties, if they thought it was appropriate to reach out for another view, they would, but again, this is an asset sale. They're trying to monetize the assets, and I think there certainly is considerable expertise on behalf of the Debtors, the committee, the ad hoc groups, and Gemini in order to do that.

And last but not least, in any event, DCG is in, at best, an awkward position for asking for consultation rights here. There is an inherent conflict. They are getting -- they have a monetary interest in the continuation of the existing relationship. That's undisputed. It's, frankly, a bit surprising that it's not at least addressed in the objection. That's kind of playing with fire, frankly, but there's a whole host of disputes and litigation, and there's a pending confirmation objection, and it makes clear that DCG has an interest in pursuing its own agenda, its own interest, as it is allowed to do under the Bankruptcy Code. No one begrudges its ability to look out for itself. That's kind of how this has gone, and that's the way it is.

So but at the same time, those different interests, which I'm not going to go through, I think they were addressed on the record by Mr. O'Neal in some depth, make it clear that DCG is not in an ideal position to offer dispassionate and -- advice untainted by its own interest.

It's just not, so I'm not sure that it needs to be a consultation party in any right but the fact that it has -- those circumstances in this case mean that it really shouldn't be a consultation party. And so I'm going to reject that request.

So I understand that the issues about the mechanics have, while I said, been addressed with the Grayscale objection, so really, we're talking about timing and consultation rights at the end of the day. I find the time to be appropriate, and I find the consultation rights not to be. So that's my ruling on the pending motion.

I will say that, since we're talking about the Debtors and DCG, sometimes conflict presents opportunity. It certainly has struck me in various things that I've read over the last few months, including things more recently, that a lot of the disputes really are in some ways, at least some of the aspects of it, are flipsides of the same coin. That is, when you start talking about what recovery the creditors get, you start talking about what impact that has on litigation among other parties who were suing for damages. That is, if the Creditors are fully made whole and what that looked like.

There's obviously the New York AG's complaint, which is focused on that, which the Debtors have settled, but I understand other parties have not, but there's also

litigation. And that means there's a lot of moving pieces, but a lot of those moving pieces affect more than one set of disputes or conflicts. And that presents opportunities for parties to try to have meaningful discussions.

And so given the quality of the professionals here, I trust that those discussions are happening or should happen. If there's anything that I can do to assist, please let me know. But the alternative is obviously to spend a considerable amount of time and effort in the ongoing litigation, which again, my experience dealing with large cases, I think, is much like yours, meaning that the parties often say, Judge, we need a couple of rulings, and once we get a couple of rulings, we'll be able to better handicap what an appropriate result looks like here. So I trust that's happening in this case.

Again, there's a lot of things that happen in the room with settlement discussions or the like. I'm not in the room where it happens, so I'm acutely aware of that, so my comments could be very much out of sync with what's actually going on, but I feel duty bound to give the obligation to the extent that there's any resistance at any level where you can hopefully use me as the -- as to blame for the need for continued discussions. But if I can be of any assistance, let me know, but that certainly struck me in the context of discussing DCG's issues today and what the

Page 45 1 path looks like going forward. But you have my ruling, and 2 with that, Mr. O'Neal, is there anything else we should 3 discuss here today from the Debtor? MR. ONEAL: Your Honor, the Debtor has nothing 5 We thank you for your time. There may be -- it 6 looks like Mr. Medina may have something to say as to which 7 that mean that Mr. Weaver will have something to say. 8 THE COURT: All right. Before I get to Mr. 9 Medina, let me ask the committee if they have anything that 10 they wanted to address. 11 MR. SHORE: Nothing, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: All right, anything from anybody else 13 before I hear from Mr. Medina? 14 MR. ROSEN: Nothing, Your Honor. 15 MR. SAFERSTEIN: Nothing, Your Honor, thank you. 16 THE COURT: All right, hearing nothing else from 17 any other party, I'll turn to Mr. Medina. 18 Mr. Medina? MR. MEDINA: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, 19 20 just in the spirit of what Your Honor raised with respect to 21 timing and moving this matter along as quickly as possible 22 with confirmation being on the 26th, I wanted to raise to Your Honor an issue I'm having with regards to just 23 receiving some exhibits that the parties intend to rely on 24 25 at the confirmation hearing.

THE COURT: Yeah, I saw your -- I guess you had an email or a letter to chambers on that. I could not tell whether the Court was being asked to intervene after the parties had exhausted all conversations or whether people were communicating through me. Obviously, one is appropriate, but the second is not, and I certainly want to encourage parties to talk to one another. And we are also -- the 26th is sufficient time away that I would think parties can address those issues, so that's why I did not jump on that issue before now. MR. MEDINA: No, understood, Your Honor, of course. And I think it was the former, not the latter. I think an order was submitted. There was an objection. There just wasn't an opportunity to clarify what the issue But Your Honor, to just summarize very quickly, under an email that I got yesterday, Exhibits -- it looks like the parties can submit exhibits to one another up until February 20th, the day after, that Presidents Day. And under Your Honor's order, in limine motions are due the next day, 24 hours later. My concern is, Your Honor, just for simple procedural fairness, there is -- it looks to be about 170 exhibits that could potentially be offered by any one of three parties. THE COURT: But what -- all right, what is your

issue that is in your head about a motion in limine?

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is it that you were concerned about being introduced into evidence at the confirmation in terms of a type of evidence or a type of issue or -- so I will say I had a different view of what motions in limine was in practice than I do on the bench.

In bench trials, judges, I will confess, are not necessarily huge fans of motions in limine. We just argue about the significance of the exhibits and their relevance, because you're not worried about a jury being tainted. They pay me to be able to separate out the legal issues. So what is it -- is there something currently on your radar screen, an issue or a document or something that is motivating this concern about motions in limine?

MR. MEDINA: Sure, Your Honor. The answer is no.

It's purely deadline-driven, Your Honor. We don't know what we don't know. I haven't seen any of the documents. They just simply have never been provided, so --

THE COURT: Well, but aren't parties exchanging them on the -- all right, so let me hear from the Debtors and see where they are, and then we can -- I frankly really don't want to spend a lot of time on motions in limine today, but --

MR. MEDINA: Yeah, I get it.

THE COURT: -- let me hear from Debtors.

MR. WEAVER: Thank you, Your Honor. Andrew

Weaver, Cleary Gottlieb Steen and Hamilton on behalf of the Debtors. Your Honor, I think the issue here that we've been trying to manage is the parties obviously are exchanging potential exhibits that will be used at the confirmation hearing. And obviously, there are different objections by different parties that relate to different documents, and so it's a little bit complicated to a certain extent, because it's not the same parties, the same objections, et cetera.

So what we've tried to do, and I'm sorry to have to get into this level of detail with you, Your honor, but we've tried to facilitate the exchange of exhibits that are not objected to so that we can have those prepared and delivered to you ahead of time, as you had requested.

During the course of that process, there were documents identified by the committee related to the DCG objection, that the DCG parties objected to, and that the DCG parties encountered designated documents that are objected to. And those parties are working out as to that objection, as to those documents, what they're going to do. And so we've not circulated those documents to all of the potential objectors, because that issue is still being worked through, and that issue may or may not be resolved.

To the extent it's not resolved and a party wishes to use those documents at confirmation, we will provide them to all of the objecting parties so folks do have a chance to

see them before the hearing. But the issue that, I think, Mr. Medina was raising is just the fact that there is a dispute among parties that don't relate to his objection, documents that don't relate to his objection, that are being worked out. And until it's worked out, we're not anticipating circulating every potential document amongst the parties. That was not -- and these documents in particular were not produced as a part of confirmation discovery.

Honor, we have sufficient time to come to a resolution on that. And to the extent that those document will be used at the hearing, the parties will have an opportunity to see them ahead of time. And as you noted, I don't expect there'll be motions in limine as to exhibits. There may be discussions during the hearing about exhibits. We talked about that previously. But this isn't an issue about not sharing information relevant to Mr. Medina and his objections that he's filed and the discovery that he's received and the documents that he's notified and the documents the Debtors have identified related to his objection.

So it's a little premature. I think the parties are trying to work through some of these issues, and we're obviously looking to facilitate the smoothest process on

these issues as possible before confirmation.

THE COURT: All right, so today is the 14th.

Nothing says Valentine's Day more than discussions about motions in limine. So listen, it's a bench trial. I am not going to cut any -- off anybody's rights to be heard and objecting to exhibits. Right? And motions in limine work best, frankly, when they are identified to a particular issue. Right? Where someone says, I know somebody wants to go down this rabbit hole, but it's a waste of time. It will cut the trial in half or significantly and it will -- it'll prejudice the jury or the judge or whatever it is in terms of how to look at the case.

And that's why I asked that question, Mr. Medina.

I'm not asking you to pull a rabbit out of your hat.

Sometimes, there are some cases where people say, I know that this party wants to go here, and I have a problem with that, and I want to let the Court know early. So but barring that circumstance, everybody will have a chance at the hearing to object to any exhibits, and we'll get through it.

The other reason why judges favor that is because then I have a context for the objection, so you know, that's the way it works. I understand people want to see exhibits ahead of time. I don't see exhibits ahead of time, because they're not evidence until they're admitted, and so until

people tell me what they want to rely upon in the exhibit, so I try to stay away from it, frankly. And it's the last thing I want if people show up with their binders the day of the trial. It's fine with me, because it's -- none of it's in until we get through it.

So given that today's the 14th, and we're getting together for confirmation on the 26th, I'm going to impose on you all to cooperate and communicate good faith, and if there's some specific issue that comes up, again, to do what you always do in discovery under the local rules, which is meet, confer, and see where you end up. But it is, we're all at our worst when we're talking about theoretical issue rather than actual issues. And so, Mr. Medina, I promise you will get a chance to be heard on evidence that you object to.

MR. MEDINA: I appreciate that, Your Honor. I just -- one point, and I understand Your Honor's procedures, and I think they make good sense, particularly with regards to the way Your Honor handles trials. I think really just to respond very shortly to what was -- what's said, this is really about knowing what we know. Without knowing the documents, it's basically trial by fire, Your Honor. There is no information. There's no predicate, so it's not necessarily about any desire to file any kind of in limine motions. It's literally a desire to just be prepared for

trial, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Right, but I would think that the confirmation discovery that occurred in response to your requests is -- the reason why that happens is to address that kind of concern, right? What is it you want to know? What is it you want to get? And that you have that. So if there's something that was produced to you that you clearly have a problem with, then you know that now and can handle that appropriately. And again, beyond that, we'll get to it, and I appreciate all the effort that the parties will make on that.

Another reason why I try to stay out of this at this point is, and again, I'm sorry, I don't mean to be pedantic about all this stuff, but judges, when asked to weigh in on certain things prematurely, we get -- that's -- we get closer and closer to throwing darts at a dartboard as opposed to making intelligent and subtle decisions, and so that's why talking about evidence too early out of context, you're not going to get a whole lot of high-quality wisdom from me, despite my best efforts, just because I'm not nearly as versed in the ins and outs.

So I'm going to let the process play out, given that we're the -- we're on the 14th and we're talking about the 26th, so there's more than a week and a half to get there. And I trust you all will, again, communicate and

Page 53 cooperate in good faith. All right. MR. MEDINA: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: With that, anything else form any other party? MR. WEAVER: Nothing from the Debtors, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right, thank you all very much. Have a good afternoon, and I will see you all soon. (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 12:15 PM)

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Page 55 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certified that the foregoing 4 transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Songa M. deslarski Hydl 6 7 8 Sonya Ledanski Hyde 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Veritext Legal Solutions 21 330 Old Country Road 22 Suite 300 Mineola, NY 11501 23 24 25 Date: February 16, 2024